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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03.

November 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 77
Humidity " 76 " 54

November 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 82
Humidity " 69 " 49

7797 日四廿月九

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH THRUST.

Hard Fighting at a Number of Points.

London, November 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadian operations this morning were completely successful against the defences in and around Passchendaele and the spur to the north and north-west. After a successful assault, the assault was launched at six o'clock, as arranged. The enemy had been ordered to hold this important position on the main ridge at all costs. There was hard fighting at a number of points, particularly on the high ground to the north of the village and for the collection of fortified buildings and strong points on the Goudberg spur. Nevertheless, the troops made steady progress and captured at an early hour Passchendaele village, Messelmarkt and Goudberg hamlet. They had gained all the objectives before mid-day and also taken a number of prisoners. It was raining at intervals. Our guns are dealing effectively with the enemy's batteries and concentrations of infantry.

Liverpool Troops' Good Work.

London, November 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Liverpool troops made a successful raid to the north-west of Quesant, and took a few prisoners. We are consolidating the positions we gained yesterday.

A Valuable Strategic Gain.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Success signals have been coming to the sky with gratifying frequency. During the early forenoon we had been fighting though Passchendaele and beyond, but details of the situation thereabouts have not been elicited. The Canadians were digging themselves in at some points to the east of Passchendaele during the morning. This has been several times reported, but the enemy is making heavily for a counter-attack and at mid-day an intense barrage opened along the section which the enemy presumed to be the line of our new front. We reached our final objective in large numbers, with guns well forward, and are therefore in a good position for supporting the infantry. The walking wounded men are in high spirits over the day's achievement and say that our barrage was the most wonderful and best they had ever seen and that the fierceness of the prisoners is due to the Germans not staying to fight at close quarters. It may therefore be expected that we have collected a respectable number of machine guns. The prisoners are mostly of a better type than usual and are well nourished and well-clothed, indicating that the Huns are using picked troops in their endeavour to arrest our encroachments into the key line of Western Belgium. There was a lot of firing from Passchendaele Church, which the artillery and infantry eventually silenced. We encountered in the centre of Messelmarkt a large concrete redoubt, our men, after a lot of trouble, having to surround it in order to reduce it. The Germans have been so heavily shelling this village that there is some doubt at present whether we have been able to remain there. Measured in terms of territory, the operation has been relatively small, but in strategic value our gains, if held, are very high, because we are now upon the summit of the little bit of the ridge system remaining in German hands, with direct observation on the enemy everywhere for miles around. The present series of offensives against the ridge system has probably cost the Germans at least 100,000 casualties and to day's battle has resulted in another considerable stride towards the mastery of the enemy's most powerful system of defences, and has been gained at a cost comparatively light in casualties.

Futile Enemy Attack.

London, November 7.

A French communique states:—A violent bombardment in the region of Champs wood, on the right bank of the Meuse, was followed by an enemy attack. Our fire drove back the assailants, who were unable to reach our lines.

The German Version.

London, November 7.

A German official wireless message states:—There was desperate fighting in Flanders yesterday. The enemy penetrated Passchendaele but we retook the eastern portion of the village. Our line now runs from the eastern edge of the village. Strong attacks against Beclaere and Gheluvelt failed.

Canadians Well Dug In.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, says:—The Order attributed to General von Hindenburg, that if Passchendaele were taken it must be retaken, has not borne fruit. By nightfall the Canadians were reported to be well dug in round the half moon of the captured ground and plentifully provided with machine and Lewis guns. The principal features of the fighting is the enemy's consistent refusal to allow our men to come to closer quarters. The resistance consisted mainly of long-range gunfire which, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, is not very effective. Our walking wounded agree that the Huns did more running in this battle than is usual. Our line has been carried nearly due north and south along the Broedende-Passeendele Ridge. We command a very wide observation over the plains of Belgium.

THE "HUSH-HUSH" BOATS.

An Authorised Description of Our New Naval Vessels.

London, November 7.

A message from Paris states that the Temps publishes an authorised description of the British "Hush-Hush" boats, a species of battle cruisers in two sizes, equal in power, evolved from experience gained since 1915. They have long low-lying and immense decks fore and aft, two tripod masts, and a squat castle amidships, carrying enormous guns, which fire two shots a minute. The vessels are tapered yacht-like at the stem for the highest speed. They are faster and more fleet than the pre-war cruisers and are being rapidly turned out. They are designed for surprise actions and are torpedo-proof. Their stealthiness is indicated by the fact that they carry billiard tables.

STANDARDISED CLOTHING.

London, November 7.

The Board of Control for Wool and Textile Production has decided to introduce a standardised cloth for civilian wear.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RESTLESS RUSSIA.

'Maximalists' Bid for Supreme Power.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, speaking in the Preliminary Parliament, M. Kerevsky said that any Maximalist attempts to seize supreme power would be suppressed immediately. He asked the support of Parliament in such action. Parliament proceeded to discuss the request.

Newspapers are most alarmed at the preparations of the Maximalists, whom they beseech to reflect before finally raising the country.

Part of Petrograd in Revolt.

London, November 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, speaking in the Preliminary Parliament, M. Kerevsky, referring to the Soldiers' and Workmen's attempt to seize supreme power in Petrograd, said that the Delegates had distributed arms to workmen, and hence the Government regarded that part of Petrograd as in revolt and was forced to take measures to meet the situation. The Left interrupted by ironical shouts, and turning to them M. Kerevsky said, "The Government will be killed rather than cease to defend the honour and security of the State."

Working Class Quarters Cut off from Centre of Capital.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing Tuesday evening, says that the conflict between the General Staff in the Petrograd district and the revolutionary Military Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, was aggravated this evening when negotiations with a view to democratically strengthening the General Staff were broken off. On learning that the Governor during the night had summoned troops from the environs, the Committee ordered these troops to disobey the Government. The situation is complicated by M. Kerevsky's suspension of three Maximalist and two Conservative newspapers, and at five o'clock this afternoon, he ordered the disconnection of the bridges between the working class quarters and the centre of the Capital, and the stopping of tramways. The city is guarded by loyal troops.

Naval Disobedience.

London, November 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the *Boulevard Gazette* states that the Committee of the Baltic Fleet, disregarding the Minister of Marine's refusal to hand over the ex-Imperial yacht, proceeded to forcibly seize the yacht and take it to Helsinki.

FRESH EGYPTIAN SUCCESS.

General Allenby's Latest Drive.

London, November 7.

Reuter learns that General Allenby has made an important further advance. Attacking from Beersheba Turkish positions towards the sea, he captured the next Turkish line and advanced about nineteen miles.

Splendid Advance: Gaza Captured.

London, November 7.

An Egyptian official message states:—General Allenby captured Khawassah, eleven miles north of Beersheba, at midnight on Monday. We repulsed repeated counter-attacks all day long on Tuesday. Our troops further south are advancing north-west from the neighbourhood of Beersheba. We have carried the whole of the Turkish defences south of the line from Tellesheria to Abuhareira, capturing the last-named place, and thus advancing nine miles. The troops displayed magnificent dash and endurance. Estimates of the captures are not yet available. Six guns were captured on one portion of the front.

A later telegram announces that Gaza was captured this morning but there are no further details.

[Gaza is one of the five chief cities of the ancient Philistines and is situated in the south-west of Palestine, three miles from the sea, on the borders of the desert which separates Palestine from Egypt.]

FEWER SHIPS SUNK.

London, November 7.

The Admiralty announces that the number of shipping arrivals during the week were 2,334 and the sailings 2,379. Eight vessels over and four under 1,000 tons were sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE PEACE DEBATE.

London, November 7.

Last night's peace debate in the House of Commons was closed by 282 votes to 33. The motion was then negatived without a division.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Commonwealth Government has decided on another referendum for conscription.

THE NEW YORK MAYORAL ELECTION.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Mr. Hylan, the Democrat candidate, has been elected Mayor of New York. The majority of the voters in the City and State were in favour of Women's Suffrage. There were four candidates for the Mayoralty, these being the ex-Mayor, Mr. Mitchell, an Independent; Mr. Hylan, the Democratic nominee, backed by Tammany; Mr. Bennett, a Republican; and Mr. Hillquit, a Socialist. The campaign has been marked by much personal animosity.

NATIVE RISING IN AUSTRALIA.

London, November 7.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Sydney states that there is a rising of the blacks on Mornington Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. A population of 250 were besieged in the Presbyterian Mission for ten days. The Rev. Robert Hall was shot dead and his assistant Mr. Walter Owens, was wounded but escaped in a motor boat with Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Owens and two children. They have arrived at Barklytown.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN OUTLOOK.

More Ground to be Sacrificed?

London, November 7.

Anglo-French critics are of opinion that Italy's fate depends on the rallying power of her Army. They declare that ground must be sacrificed in Venetia in order to provide the Allies with a field of action adequate for a counter-offensive. The principal line of defence will probably be Lake Garda and Adige. They emphasise the short distance separating Munich and Milan, as compared with the distance between the Somme and the Marne. They anticipate enemy attempts to debauch through Trentino in order to attack the Allied communications, but think it improbable that the enemy will be able to do this in great force, and if the move be made it would be effectively countered. Lake Garda and Adige are regarded as an insuperable barrier, provided Switzerland remains neutral.

Will the Retreating Army Escape?

London, November 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says it is to be hoped that the retreating Italian Army will escape the invaders and effect a reconstitution, profiting by the short respite afforded by the Tagliamento to put up a vigorous resistance and comforted by the thought of the assistance of Anglo-French reinforcements, whose more speedy arrival they could not expect. It is impossible to foresee the definitive line where the Italians will be able to hold up the enemy, especially as before they think of stopping their assailants on the right centre they must watch the left which rests in the Orsina and Cadore Mountains, also the rear resting in Trentino. Small local attacks have already occurred near Lake Garda which may be the precursor of a more important offensive in the Trentino.

Enemy Scouts' Advance.

London, November 7.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says:—Hostile scouts reached Maniago, twelve miles west of the Tagliamento, on November 5.

British Hospital Party's Experiences.

London, November 7.

Mr. Ward Price, the war correspondent at Italian Headquarters, states:—The whole of the British hospital party were lost during the retreat but have turned up safely. Although they had marched day and night in the rain, picking up scraps of bread from the ground, they are in good condition, though some of them are recovering from enteric fever. It appears that the two men who brought up the rear of the whole Army were a British Quarter Master and a corporal of the Medical Corps. They stayed at Palmanova till the afternoon of October 29, trying the save the ordnance stores. The town was on fire, and the population fled twenty-four hours before. They found a horse which they harnessed to a cart filled with officers' kits and proceeded some distance on the deserted road littered with debris. The horse became exhausted and they finished the journey on foot.

A Grave Warning.

London, November 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the *Temps*, in the course of a grave warning, says:—"The Allies must abandon illusions. They must not think that because the war movement is being resumed, the intervention of the Franco-British would, in the twinkling of an eye, change the enemy success into a rout. The positions the Italians have lost are extremely strong. Others which will be held to-morrow, if they can be held, will be much weaker. The enemy having shortened the front, is all the stronger. The Franco-British have faced the necessity of restoring a difficult situation. We are firmly convinced that they will succeed, but it will be a heavy task."

Germans Claim a Thousand Prisoners.

London, November 7.

A German official wireless message states:—We continue in pursuit of the Italians in the mountains and the Venetian Plain. We have taken a thousand prisoners.

Why the Tagliamento was Abandoned.

London, November 7.

An Italian official message states:—We have withdrawn in good order towards Livorno, as the defence of the Tagliamento was difficult, owing to low water. Our aeroplanes and airships repeatedly bombed troops repairing the bridges on the Tagliamento and crossing the river.

CARE OF OUR HEROES' GRAVES.

London, November 7.

The Imperial War Graves Commission, established under Royal Charter and charged with the duty of caring for the graves of officers and men of the Military and Naval Forces of the Empire who have fallen in war, has now been constituted. The President is the Prince of Wales. There are nine officials, namely the Secretaries of War for the Colonies and India, the Commissioner of Works, the Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and Dr. Green, Newfoundland. Seven official members have been appointed by Royal Warrant, namely Sir William Garstin, Mr. Harry Gosling, Mr. Roderick Kipling, Lieut General Macready, General Plummer, Admiral Poe and Brigadier General Fabian Ware. An announcement of the foregoing reviews the previous arrangements for the care of graves and states:—"As the scale of war extended, especially as the Dominions' forces increased, it was felt necessary to have a body more formally constituted, more Imperial in scope and possessed of full powers to undertake work on behalf of the Governments of the Empire. It is authorised to acquire and hold land at home and abroad, maintain and adorn cemeteries, and receive and administer funds for special purposes. One of its first duties will be to prepare an estimate of cost for the maintenance of burial places and submit the same to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Overseas Dominions, with recommendations regarding the proportion to be borne by each. No appeal will be made for subscriptions for permanent memorials, the maintenance of burial places being a sacred obligation resting on the whole Empire."

FOUR GERMAN FREAK VESSELS DESTROYED.

London, November 7.

It is authoritatively stated that four enemy electrically-controlled boats have been destroyed. The first collided with a pier of the German Dock and two others were destroyed two months ago. The fourth was destroyed on the coast of France. They are said to have been controlled from the shore and conveyed by an aeroplane.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

THE TURF.

Melbourne Cup Result.

London, November 7.

The Melbourne Cup resulted as follows:—

Westcourt . . . 1

Lingle . . . 2

Wallace Isinglass . . 3

There were twenty runners. Won by half a head, two lengths between second and third. Betting was five to one against the winner.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes.

London, November 7.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes resulted as follows:—

Brown Prince . . . 1

Planet . . . 2

Grand Fleet . . . 3

Fourteen ran; won by three lengths, two lengths separating second and third. The betting was as follows:—100.6 Brown Prince; 100.7 Planet; 20.1 Grand Fleet.

GERMAN PLOTTINGS IN MEXICO.

Value of Services of the Swedish Go-Between.

Washington, September 14—

How Germany's secret practice of using Sweden's diplomatic service for transmitting communications between German agents and the Berlin Foreign Office prevailed in Mexico as well as in Argentina was revealed in the document published by the State Department which passed between Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister in Mexico, and the Chancellor. It disclosed that Folke Cronholm, Charge d'Affaires of the Swedish Legation in Mexico, practically acted as messenger boy for von Eckhardt, personally transmitting as his Legation's own dispatches messages for the German Legation, even going to the point of delivering them in person at the telegraph office, and that von Eckhardt recommended that a decoration be secretly bestowed upon Cronholm for his services.

As an added chapter to the story of the recently revealed intrigues in Argentina the disclosure gives a hint of the nature of the evidence in this Government's possession of Germany's illegitimate use of neutral diplomats. The full extent of this evidence may never be published; but it is known to be complete, and this Government's action in making some of it public is felt to be directed not so much at Sweden as toward further informing the world at large of Germany's practices.

It does, however, raise some speculation as to how the Stockholm Foreign Office will explain it. Stockholm has declared that Baron Loewen, Swedish Minister to Argentina, transmitted messages for Count Luxburg, the German Minister there, without knowing their contents. Whether the same defence will be made for Cronholm is not known. He no longer is in the Swedish diplomatic service. The interesting point in the minds of officials and diplomats here is how much the Stockholm Foreign Office knew of the affair.

Von Eckhardt figured also in the Zimmermann disclosure of Germany plotting in Mexico. Von Eckhardt's letter to the German Chancellor, dated March 8, 1916, recounting the extent to which Cronholm used Sweden's diplomatic privileges for Germany and recommending an Imperial decoration for him, is regarded by Allied diplomats here as furnishing evidence of that German agent's activities in Mexico. It is also regarded as evidence of the German Government's policy of using neutral diplomats for its secret purposes.

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GENERAL NEWS.

German Soldiers as Apples of Gold.
Constantinople is filled with German troops, who are now so numerous and so much in need of home attractions that they have established a "German Soldiers' Theatre." During the coming months they will hold a regular season of German plays, mostly comedies. The Berlin Press writes, the project with enthusiasm as an ideal means of introducing dramatic Kultur in the Orient.

Gas Mask.
An official denial is given to the report that the ordinary gas mask worn by the troops does not give adequate protection against mustard gas, the smallest quantity of which, it was stated, produces temporary blindness. The ordinary mask, the Secretary of the War Office says, gives complete protection against this gas. It is so made as to exclude the possibility of poisoned air being drawn in from the outside. The efficacy of the fit is insured by subjecting men to a leucine gas test.

Petitions for Cleansing U. S. Senate.
The Senate committee on privileges met on October 3 to discuss action on the petition asking for the expulsion of LaFollette presented the previous week. It was reported that Senate leaders were in favour of tabling the petition. Petitions of the American Defence Society were presented to the Senate on October 1 by Senator Widewater of New York and referred to the committee on privileges. The petitions asked for the expulsion of Senators Gronna, LaFollette and Stone.

Higher Taxi Fares.
Representatives of the taxi drivers recently met the Home Secretary for the purpose of laying before him their reasons for opposing any increase in fares. The secretary of the London and Provincial Union of Vehicle Workers contradicted the statement circulated by a news agency that his organization "stipulated for a shilling a mile, with a payment of 25 per cent. of the registered taking; the employers to provide free petrol." "We are making no such demands," said the secretary, "we are going before the Home Secretary to oppose the increase in fares. The owners base their demand for an increase to one shilling for the first mile on the greatly increased cost of all material and labour, while the drivers contend that if the tariff for the first mile is 1s. instead of 8d. they will lose many tips."

Tea Shop Proprietors of the United Kingdom have joined forces for mutual protection and to invite or resist, as circumstances may arise, legislation affecting their trade interests. The new body is registered as the Incorporated Association of Proprietors of Light Refreshments, Limited, and one of the conditions attached to its formation is that questions of price and profit are to be outside its jurisdiction. Membership is limited to 500 members. The chief purpose served by the association at the present time will be in presenting a united front to the Food Controller. Hitherto there has been no organisation with whom the Food Controller might discuss matters affecting this special branch of the catering trade.

Won Back His Stripes.
Some time ago when Corporal Roberts, of the Royal Engineers, went home to Twickenham, on leave, his wife was taken critically ill, and he telegraphed for additional leave, but received no reply. When he got back to France he was deprived of his stripes for being an absentee, and ordered to forfeit 12 days' pay. Fortunately a shell fell near the place where Roberts was working, killed several of his companions, and wounded others, and the bombardment was so hot that all the other men sought safety elsewhere. Roberts, however, stayed behind, and although under heavy fire, bandaged the wounded, and rushed them to a place of safety. Next day he was called out on parade, his stripes and the pay he had forfeited were returned to him, and officers came down and shook him warmly by the hand. It is understood that Roberts has since been recommended for the Military Medal.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Labourers in Europe. Commencing from January up to October 28, the total number of Chinese labourers sent to Europe is 45,000, 40,000 of whom went by way of Tsingtau and he rest from Weihaiwei.

Discharged Soldier's Matches. A discharged soldier was fined \$10 in a northern Court for being found in possession of two matches in a factory. He was given good character, and the chairman of the Bench said he was sorry in not being sent to prison.

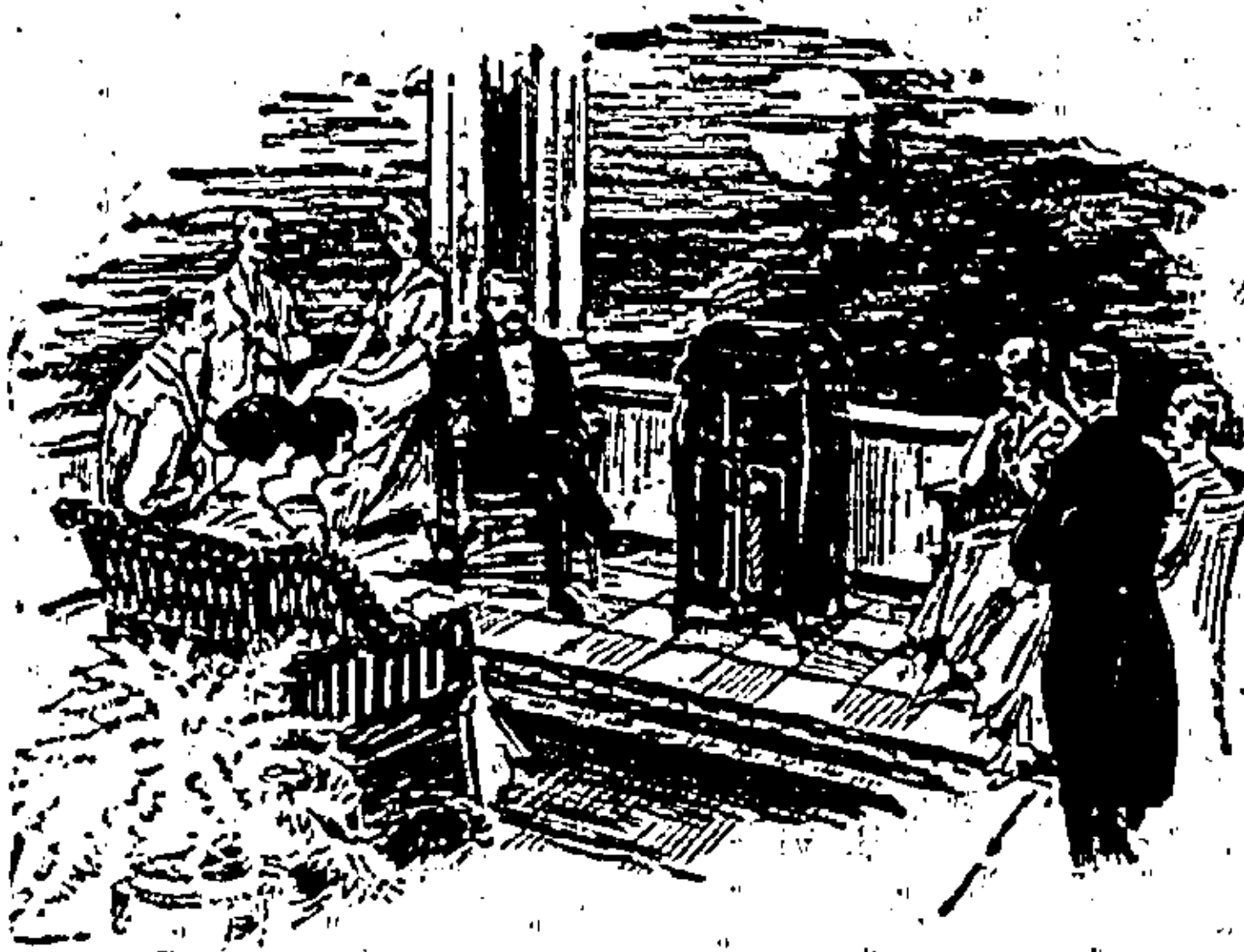
Women's Army Appeal. The Ministry of Labour is making a strong appeal for workers for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service both at home and overseas. The "Women's Army" differs from all other organisations of its kind in being directly administered by the War Office, wearing the King's uniform and doing work which has hitherto been done by actual serving soldiers. It is not a fighting body, it does not even enter the danger zone, but it does military duty, none the less, and an increase in its strength, inasmuch as each woman releases a man for other duties, is a direct increase in the strength of our fighting troops. There is abundant evidence the women enjoy the life, even its occasional misadventures, and any soldier who knew the V.A.A.C. would be proud to know that his sister was serving in its ranks. All women who are not already in some capacity serving their country are invited to go to the employment bureau and see if there is not some way in which they can be made use of.

Afraid of Thunder and of War. A curious study in cowardice is presented by the case of a deserter named Stephane Desalle, aged twenty-three, the first French soldier during three years of war to admit frankly to a court-martial that he is a coward. Dr. Vallon, who made a study of the prisoner's mentality, told the judges: "Desalle is an emotional character. He is a coward. He is afraid of thunder and other things, but not so obsessed by fear as to render the case one of mania. At first he did his duty at the front but allowed himself to become depressed more easily than a normal man. But to say that he deserted under the irresistible influence of fear or in a state of irresponsibility is going too far. He was simply unable to offer the same resistance to the emotions of war as an ordinary man." The deserter told the Court: "I am timid. In my family we are nearly all like that. I am afraid of everything." Asked if he thought himself capable of doing his duty if sent back to the front, he replied earnestly, "I will do my best, but I am not certain." The Court sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, but humbly gave him the benefit of the First Offenders law, with the result that he will return immediately to the trenches.

"Something to Show." The King (says the Times) in an editorial note, has decided to award a distinctive decoration to officers and men of those units who landed in France or Belgium up to the first battle of Ypres. This will be that "something to show" which, as our correspondence columns have testified, has been desired in many quarters for the survivors of that small but matchless force which in the great days three years ago saved Europe and civilisation from the weening hordes of German barbarism. The honour, or rather the distinction, may not be in strict accordance with military precedent, but its conferment will none the less be welcomed. Of the first seven divisions which put up the most decisive resistance known in history, there are few survivors, and it has been widely felt that they have earned a mark which shall be peculiarly theirs. The very fact that, whether professional soldiers or other, they were the only men at the time in readiness in Great Britain to uphold the honour of the British name has given them a title to be remembered equally and comprehensively, one and all. The distinction which the King has resolved to confer should nowhere be more warmly approved than among those who have taken the old Army as their profession.

NOTICES.

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When you have a
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20% discount allowed for cash with order.

Easy terms can be arranged.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MULTIPLE BIRTHDAYS.

Some Remarkable Records.

Concerning multiple birthdays, to which a London paper drew attention recently, some extraordinary records have been brought out. In the first place it was stated that Pte. Alfred Templeman, of Beckway-street, Walworth, had two sons born on the date of his birthday; J. W. Crafter, of Waldo-road, Bromley, Kent, had three children arrive on the same date; and J. N. Corbin, of Torteval, Guernsey, said that his two sisters and himself were born on the same date. Now these records have been eclipsed by three other correspondents, all of whom have had four children, whose birthdays are on the same date. Writing from Aberkwill, Carmarthenshire, Mr. John D. vance says: "I can beat all the records you have hitherto published. I have had four children born on June 2, two sons and two daughters. His record is only that of two other readers—Chief Petty Officer J. Heywood, of H.M.S. Cordova, and Mr. W. Edwards, of Dawley, Shropshire. The former says that his three boys and one girl were all born on May 23, and the latter explains that he had twin sons born Feb. 15, 1879 and two daughters, one on Feb. 15, 1887, and the other on the same date in 1896. Mr. Alfred Butcher, of Raines-mansions, Old Grave-lane, St. George's-in-the-East, points out that his three children, Bernard Patrick, Kathleen, and Patricia Victoria, were all born on St. Patrick's Day in the years 1900, 1904, and 1907. Other readers who have to celebrate three multiple birthdays on the same days are:—

Mrs. E. Gale, of Churchdown, near Gloucester, three daughters, born on June 25, 1885, 1889, and 1899, all at about 20 minutes to 8 a.m.

Mrs. Paynter, of Alexandra-road, Cardiff, the mother of nine, of whom three—a son and two

daughters—were born on December 15 in 1879, 1880, and 1881. Another was born on December 20, 1882.

Mrs. L. Ballard, of Nile-road, Gorseston, near Yarmouth, had three children born on May 1 in three consecutive years.

Mrs. S. Tilmann, of Offord-road, Barnsbury, N., states that a daughter and a son were born on Sept. 27, 1898 and 1903, and another son and twin daughters on March 24, 1905 and 1911.

"My wife," says Mr. Alfred Wotton, of John Williamson-street, South Shields, "was born on May 2. She was married on May 2; Albert, a son, was born on May 2; Jane, a daughter, on May 2; and Bina, a daughter, on May 2." From Chamber-street Dublin, Mrs. M. Tierney writes that her husband and one of her sons were born on September 16. She continues: "I have also a girl and two boys born on June 16, and a boy and a girl on October 16, and another boy on December 16, a total of eight (seven children and my husband) all born on the 16th of the month."

Mrs. H. Stevens, of Navarino-mansions, Dalston-lane, says:—"I have had two sons born on December 11—one in 1905 and the other in 1909; and two daughters born on July 5—the first in 1908 and the second in 1914, both on a Sunday."

"My eldest and youngest daughters were born upon the same dates, viz., November 29, 1896, and November 29, 1903. And my eldest and youngest sons upon the same dates, viz., February 27, 1899, and February 27, 1907," says Mrs. Alice Rose Youngman, of Esterrace, Hermitage-road, Finsbury-park. "I have a son born on August 1, his father's 42nd birthday, and another son born on June 14, my 42nd birthday," says Mrs. E. Chapman of Delsford-road South Bermondsey.

Writing from Sandy-lane, Camp Hill, Birmingham, Mrs. Wright tells us that her husband, her husband's brother, and her daughter were born on March 12, the same date as the birthday of her father and sister.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Sharnon, CANTON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

LESSONS.

JAPANESE LESSONS.—Japanese desires to give LESSONS to EUROPEANS in their homes if preferred. Apply Box c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

LOST—Since November 6th at 7 a.m. an all black cat, with leather collar and bell, from 8, Stewart Terrace, Peak. Information to house or Telephone 2532 will greatly oblige.

LOST—Near Lyttleton Road, cross-bred JAPANESE POODLE (black), black and white with head marked with tan. Answers to name of "Peggy." Reward on returning same to:—5, Basile, Lyttleton Road.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A young CHINESE TYPIST seeks a position as general office assistant; excellent references. Apply Box 1336 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—TRAVELLER (Englishman) thorough knowledge Chinese spoken and written, seeks position to work the Two Kwong; excellent references.—Apply Box No. 1333 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

HELP! HEATHER DAY
30th NovemberProceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of
Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 27th November prox., at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works, and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the supply and laying down of pipes for the canalization of salt water (Extension).

The conditions of tendering, the specifications and the plans of the canalization are open to the public at the Public Works Department, where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao; Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF REFERRED.
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ELIMPROD'S
Lives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organ may be suffering from—
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, SP. ORDINARY COUGH.

You will find in this famous remedy a valuable agent that is simply magical.
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SOLE IMPORTERS FOR HONGKONG
CURRY & BASTIAN

NOTICES.

AMERICAN CONSULAR
SERVICE.Notice to Persons Proceeding to
the United States.

Notice is hereby given that under the revised regulations of the government of the United States it is required that all persons entering the United States from abroad shall present, before admission therein, a passport or a document in the nature of a passport, issued by a consular officer of the United States in the country from which they depart for the United States and also issued by a consular officer of the United States at the port of actual embarkation for the United States or a port of transshipment. In the case of aliens not of the Chinese race it also is required that the passport be supported by a sworn declaration, in triplicate, indicating the identity, nationality and objects of such aliens entering the United States at this time to which declaration shall be attached a signed photograph of the bearer. This declaration shall be presented at the office of the consular officer issuing the passport of such alien at the time of presenting such passport for visa. Blank forms for making such declarations are to be had at all hotels, steamship offices, and at this consulate general.

Commencing with November 18th passports and supporting declarations shall be presented for visa and verification at least two weeks previous to the proposed departure of the alien for the United States.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul General.
Hongkong, November 3, 1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vieux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG
Telephone No. 1833

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK OF
I. & R. MORLEY'S
CELEBRATED
WOOL SOCKS

AND

LLAMA UNDERWEAR.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT YET WARM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JAEGER

PURE WOOL SPECIALITIES

— JUST RECEIVED —

DRESSING COWNS,
COATS,—SWEATERS,
WAISTCOATS,
ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW

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HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

AUSTRALIAN
PRINCE BRAND.
THE BEST
OBTAINABLE.
PRINCE BRAND
SECOND TO NONE
HAMS.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL THE LEADING COMPRADORES.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. B.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identification
papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VIEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2098, HONGKONG.

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LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

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Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for 2s., or larger advertise-
ments from 2s.

The London Directory, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

OUR ALBUMS OF CHINA VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM
THE LETTER OF A BRITISH NAVAL
OFFICER NOW SERVING WITH THE GRAND
FLEET.

"I really don't know how to thank you enough
for the book of the Chinese views. They are
an abiding joy to me for they are truly beautiful
and they bring China right home to me."

CHINA by LAND and WATER,
Price \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

da SILVA.—At "Shorncliffe," No. 7, Garden Road, on 7th
November, to Mr. and Mrs. P. M. N. da Silva, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917.

JAPAN, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The unsettled state of affairs that has prevailed in China during
the past few years—ever since, in fact, the time, some six years now,
when China's Republic was so dramatically raised on the ruins of the
Manchu Dynasty, which for years had been tottering to its fall—
has led those interested in China's welfare to speculate not so much
upon China's attitude as upon the attitude of Japan, China's ene-
migo and enterprising neighbour. It was well-known that Japan,
rightly or wrongly, looked upon herself as being specially concerned
in China's development and it was generally believed that she looked
with a jealous eye upon the efforts of other countries, more particu-
larly the United States, in what she appeared to be doing towards
establishing closer relations with the young Republic. So wide-
spread was this belief in the United States and so apparent likewise
was a corresponding feeling in Japan, that not even the most pen-
etrating intellects in both countries were able to reconcile it with the
common sense of either country. It was, of course, recognised that a
certain amount of antagonism, born of commercial rivalry, was
inevitable, but that did not wholly dispel the feelings of distrust
that persisted, despite the efforts of influential bodies and individ-
uals on both sides to remove them. This may or may not have
determined the Japanese Government to send an important Mission
to America recently with the avowed intention of endeavouring to
arrive at a clear understanding with regard to their respective
views relative to China. The results of this Mission, which had at
its head the brilliant diplomatist Viscount Ishii, are now being made
known, and, in consequence, much that was obscure has been made
clear.

It is officially announced that on the 2nd instant an Agree-
ment was entered into whereby the United States recognises Japan's
special interests in China, and that both countries reaffirm the policy
of the open door in China. It is further stated that "a clear
understanding regarding China was reached" as also "a clear
understanding arrived at regarding military, naval and
economic co-operation in the war against Germany." This is
extremely satisfactory and should at least tend towards better feel-
ings prevailing between the two countries, whose destinies are so
largely associated with the Pacific. Besides this happy consum-
mation of the Mission's meeting with Mr. Lansing, it would appear
that recent disclosures and, possibly, data accumulated after careful
inquiry, has led to some certainty regarding the sinister rumours that
prevailed in being uttered. "Viscount Ishii has no doubt about the
matter, and says so." The agent of Germany in this country (the
United States) and in ours has had as his one purpose the feeding
of our passions, our prejudices, and our distrust on a specially pre-
pared German concoction, until, dragged and inflamed, we might
have taken the irreversible step over the edge, and at his leisure the
vulture might have fattened upon our remains. Herein lay the
center that was working its way into the very vitals of both nations,
and causing so much distrust and bad feeling. This is all the more
regrettable in view of Viscount Ishii's admission when he says:
"The strange thing about all this misunderstanding in the past
years is that we have discovered a common characteristic in both
the Japanese and Americans. We have both been too confident;
and at the same time too suspicious and sensitive. We have har-
boured the German and we have received him as a mutual friend.
His marvellous self-centred and ordered existence, his system, his
organisation and his pervading self-assertion, coupled with the in-
sistence of the greatness of his Fatherland, have appealed to us,
until, in a state of hypnotic sleep, we have allowed him to bring us
almost to the verge of mutual destruction. This picture," con-
cluded the Viscount, "is not overdrawn. It is true."

Though perhaps this does not wholly explain away all the
differences that apparently lay in the path of complete friendliness
subsisting between Japan and the United States regarding their
activities in China and the East generally, it probably accounts
for much of the ill-feeling that from time to time was manifested.
In the new Agreement that has been entered into, it is to be hoped
that the respective policies of the United States and Japan will work
together harmoniously if not for the sake of the two great countries
chiefly interested in them then for the sake of China, which is still
disaster-stricken without having trouble brought to her from
outside her own borders.

"Mother Day."

"Mother Day" is not the
complete success that it is con-
fidently expected to be, it will
not be for want of organisation or
publicity. There are yet some
three weeks to go before St.
Andrew's Day comes round, but
those in charge of the arrange-
ments have a clear recognition of
the advantages of keeping the
claims of the Div well before the
public eye. Wherever one goes,
there are to be seen the now
familiar coloured posters of Kilbuck
on the march, while the periodical
announcements made through the
medium of the Press are serving
the useful purpose of whetting
the public appetite in anticipation
of the many attractions that have
been arranged for everybody's
enjoyment. In this connection
the splendid, systematic work
being done by the Publicity Com-
mittee cannot be overlooked, for
it is sure to be most fruitful in
results. Yesterday we pub-
lished some advance details of
the attractions which
will characterise the great
Scottish Fair, from which it will
have been seen that there will
be no end of fun and amusement for
all who patronise it. We are
especially pleased to see that the
enjoyment of the little ones is not
being overlooked in this connec-
tion. The Palace of Varieties,
too, should draw large crowds,
since its doors are to be con-
tinuously open throughout the
Fair. Altogether, this part of the
day's activities looks like being
immensely popular.

Why Not Two Days?

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls
on Friday this year. That being
the case, we would suggest that the
Fair be extended to the Saturday
also. All the paraphernalia would
be available therefor, and we feel
sure that the public would appre-
ciate a really bright and frolic-
some Saturday night at the Fair.
It would be a thousand pities to
let the opportunity slip by, for,
apart from the matter of public
enjoyment, there is every prob-
ability that some hundreds of
additional dollars would be
secured by making the Scottish
Fair (two days) attraction. We
strongly commend the idea to the
"Mother Day" officials.

The Italian Situation.

It was hoped that the Italians
on reaching the River Tagliamento
would be able to reconstitute
their forces and hold up the in-
vader. This hope, unfortunately,
has not been realised, owing to
the marvellous rapidity of the
Austro-German advance. The
situation created is thus not so
favourable as was hoped, but it
is by no means such as need
cause despondency regard-
ing Italy's ability to avert
further disaster. The Italian
troop, it is officially announced,
have withdrawn in good order
towards Livorno, as it was found
that, owing to the low water of the
Tagliamento, defensive actions at
this point were impracticable.
As indicating that the Italians
are still doing good work it is
pointed out that their aviators
have repeatedly bombed enemy
troop while attempting to repair
bridges and to cross the river.
Anglo-French reinforcements have
been pouring into Italy during
the past few days, and it is certain
that, once a junction is effected
between them and the Italian
troops, and a new line formed,
a very different aspect will be put
upon the present state of affairs.
Italy, it is said, does not require
much as munitions, and
these, it need not be doubted,
will soon be forthcoming also.
The situation as a whole, as
revealed by the latest telegrams,
is certainly not so bright as had
been anticipated, but, while that
is so, there is no need to doubt
that, once the Italians are able to
concentrate on a new and more
favourable line, they will, aided
by the Anglo-French troops, be
able to stay the enemy's onrush.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr.
F. O'Leary, D.S.P. (R.), state—
Uniform.
Until further orders, winter
uniform will be worn on all
patrol duties.
Unless otherwise ordered caps
with covers will be worn on all
patrols during the winter
months.
Recruits.
All recruits will parade at
Central at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday,
November 13, and on Friday,
November 16.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN YOU FEEL BLUE AND
DOWN ON YOUR LUCK, THINK OF
THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND
HOW HOPEFULLY THEY BEAR THEIR
REAL TROUBLES. THEN THINK
HOW COWARDLY YOU BEAR YOUR
FANCIED ILLS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anni-
versary of the destruction of the
Emden by H.M.A.S. Sydney.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was
2s. 10.3/8d. The closing rate
will be found on Page 1.

The Misses Woods.
The Misses Woods, the talented
singer-dancers, gave a most
successful entertainment at the
United Services Recreation Club
last night, and are to re-appear
at the Peak Club to-morrow. They
will be playing in Canton on the
15th instant and on their return
will give an entertainment at the
Kowloon Cricket Club.

The "Khaki Bag."
Mrs. Milroy has sent another
£20 to the Weekly Dispatch
Tobacco Fund, making a total
of £320 to date. The whole of
this amount has been collected by
the "Little Khaki Bag." This
draft of £20 has been sent for
the benefit of the Shropshire Re-
giment which lately left Hong-
kong. Mrs. Milroy desires to
thank all her kind subscribers.
The "Little Khaki Bag" is still
open for contributions, however
small.

A Night Robbery.

The Police have received the
report of a robbery which took
place at No. 14, Beaconsfield
Avenue last night, thieves gaining
an entrance to the offices of Mr.
G. W. Wilson, Import and Export
Agent, by prising open an iron
door, and stealing \$42 in money
and clothing to the value of \$320,
from a showcase. The robbers
also drilled a couple of holes in a
safe by means of a drilling
machine, but were not success-
ful in opening it. No arrests have
yet been made.

A Ferry Incident.

Inspector Tarrant reports that
yesterday, while on the Star
Ferry, while the boat was in mid-
stream and underway, a Chinese
woman, aged 72, either fell or
jumped overboard. Chun Nan,
Tang Sing and Chung Sam, sea-
men, jumped overboard to the
rescue and succeeded in bringing
her aboard, apparently lifeless.
Mr. Sherratt, Mr. Carruthers, and
Mr. Boston, who are wireless
operators, tried artificial resuscita-
tion and were later assisted by
Mr. Gray, of the P.W.D. After
about half an hour's hard work,
the gentlemen succeeded in res-
toring animation, and the woman
was conveyed to the Government
Civil Hospital.

LEFT WITHOUT NOTICE.

Amah who Left the Washing
in the Tub.

An amah was charged before
Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police
Court this morning, with leaving
the services of Mrs. Harrow,
of Kennedy Road, without giving
notice.

Defendant said she was in re-
ceipt of \$11 a month from her
mistress and she left on November
4, when her wages were paid in
full. There was nothing owing
to her. Before she left, she
provided her mistress with a
substitute.

His Worship:—You are not
allowed to send a substitute.
Defendant replied that she had
given two weeks' notice to her
mistress, which was customary
among military people.

Mrs. Harrow, in the witness box,
said the amah had not given her
any notice whatever. The last
words she said when she left on
November 4, were: "I come
back to-morrow, Missy." Defen-
dant had left all the washing in
the tub, and left all the week end
scrubbing. She did not provide
a substitute.

His Worship asked complain-
ant what she wished done with
defendant, and Mrs. Harrow
replied that she would like her to
be punished to set others an
example.
His Worship adjourned a fine of
\$10.

FOOTBALL.

1st DIVISION.

Royal Engineers v. Middlesex
Regt.
Played on the Club Ground at
Happy Valley yesterday. The
teams lined up as follows:—
Middlesex Regt.—Brown; Allen
and Fawthrop; Jarvis; Fawcett,
Marchesi; Stretton, Bravington,
Sayers, Cook and Walden. Royal
Engineers.—Clark; Blumfield,
Lucas; Charters, Smith, White,
Strang, Townsend, Gordon,
Hortop and Pascall.

The R.E. won the toss and
played with the wind behind
them. For the first ten minutes
play was fairly even, but the
Sappers gradually gained the
upper hand, and after 15 minutes
play Gordon scored from a centre
by Hortop. Most of the play
was in the Middlesex half, but
from a break away, Bravington
got within effective range but shot
wide of the mark. Play was
quickly transferred to the other
end and after Townsend had hit
the upright with a good shot,
Gordon got possession and ran
the ball into goal.

Half-time:—Engineers, 2;
Middlesex, 0.

The second half was only three
minutes old, when Strang put in
a lovely centre for Pascall to head
in. Number four goal followed
in quick succession. Gordon
again doing the needful. The Mid-
dlesex made a great effort to re-
duce the lead but the defence was
much too good for them. Strang
got away on the right, and
put in a good shot which was well
cleared by Brown. Harde against
the Middlesex in the dreaded
penalty area gave the Engineers
another chance to score, but as
Brown would not take up his
position in goal, the ball was
kicked over the bar, thus nothing
scoring. Two minutes later
Townsend ran through and
scored. The Middlesex made a
determined raid into the Engi-
neers half, Walden putting in a
good shot which went over the
bar. Further goals were added by
Townsend, Gordon, and Pascall
for the R.E.

Final Score:—Engineers, 8,
Middlesex, 0.

The R.E. were much the better
team on the day's play, making
the very best of their chances.
There was not a weak spot in the
team. Gordon is a very forceful
centre, and he made the best of
some fine centres by Strang,
who is a very fast winger.

For the Middlesex, Bravington,
Sayers and Walden were the pick
of the forwards, but sadly lacked
support from the halves. Brown
in goal cannot be blamed away
for the big score against him, for
most of the goals were from close
range.

2nd DIVISION.

Staff and Departs. v. 87th
Co. R. G. A.

This match was played on the
Navy Ground, and resulted in a
win for the R. G. A. by one goal
to nil.

Play was not of a very high
standard, little or no combination
being shown by either side. The
Staff and Departs did not play up
to their usual standard.

MORE WAR COMFORTS.

"Our Little Bit" Society has
to-day sent two cases of war
comforts to Messrs. Shewan
Tomes & Co. as follows:

The Matron, Hospital
Auxiliary, 113 Bedford, France.
—24 white woollen belts, 5
pillows, 5 quilts, 19 pairs stretch-
ers boots, 18 pairs white woollen
bed-socks, 30 white woollen
caps, 60 eye bandages 72 m. ft. ft.
To Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo,
Egypt.—1,158 rolled bandages, 8
floor cloths, 24 flannel vests, 53
pairs pyjamas, 105 milk covers,
17 white woollen belts, 40 white
woollen caps, 3 bags awabs, 30
pairs cloth slippers, 19 pairs
white woollen bed-socks, 1 lot
magazines.

The Society has also sent to
Captain Osmat, Headquarters,
Hongkong, 70 knitted
woollen mufflers and 60 flannel
vests, while the following com-
forts have been supplied to a few
persons who have recently left
the Colony for Service:—7 pairs
socks, 4 knitted woollen caps, 4
mufflers, 1 quilted jacket, 3
pocket books, 4 pairs knee caps.

BIG SHIPPING SALES.

Five Hongkong Steamers
Changing Hands.

We learn that negotiations
regarding local shipping sales of
very considerable importance, in
which the Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamship Company are
largely concerned, have just been
concluded. They will involve a
change of ownership of the
Company's steamboat Taihsan as
well as of the four river steamers
Lintar, Sanci, Sainam and Nan-
ning, in which the Company has
a third interest. In each instance,
the purchasers are Chinese.

The Lintar, Sanci, Sainam and
Nanning were owned by the
West River British Steamship
Company, composed of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson and Co.,
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire,
and the Hongkong, Canton
and Macao Steamboat Company.
They have now been provisionally
sold to a Chinese syndicate
which has been formed for the
purpose of operating them on
the same run upon which they
have previously been employed.
The deal cannot be completed,
we learn, until the permission of
the British Government has been
secured to the change of flag,
though as the vessels were ex-
clusively built for the West River
trade, it is not anticipated that
any difficulty will be encountered.
The Lintar (572 tons) was built
in 1904 by the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Co., the Sanci
(322 tons) was built in the same
year by the Kwong Hip Leung,
of Hongkong; while both the
Sainam (588 tons) and the Nan-
ning (539 tons) were built in 1900
by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick and Co.,
of Hongkong.

The Taihsan, which is the most
modern of the Hongkong, Can-
ton and Macao Steamboat Com-
pany's fleet, was built at Kowloon
in 1913. She has now been pro-
visionally sold to the Ninghai
Steamship Company, of Ningpo,
a Chinese company, and, as at
present arranged, will be employ-
ed in the trade between Foochow
and the small ports around the
Haitan Straits. In this instance
also, the permission of the British
Government will be a necessary
condition to the absolute sale.

CRICKET.

Civil Service v. Craigengower.

The following will represent
the Civil Service Club on the
Craigengower ground at 2 p.m.
on Saturday next:—Hon. O.
Severn, C.M.G. (Captain), R. E.
O. Bird, W. Dixon, D. M. Good-
all, T. McCormack, S. E. Alder-
man, E. W. Hamilton, B. W.
Bradbury, R. C. Whitall, J. C. C.
Fletcher and P. T. Lambie. Re-
serve:—O. O. Woodman, Um-
pire, W. H. Woolley. Scorer,
W. Fincher.

C.R.C. v. P.E.
The following will represent
the C.R.C. against R.E. on
Saturday at 2 p.m. on the C.R.C.
ground at Causeway Bay:—Ng
Sze Kwong (Captain), Ng Sze
Yuen, Chow Yat Kwong, Un
Haw Fan, Ho Wing King, Ho
Ching, Yew Man Chun, Wong
Po Kung, G. Lee, Wei Lee Son,
and Wong Kwok Kwong.

The R.E. team is as follows:
—O. Q. M. S. Besker, Serjt. M.
Gregor, Sgt. S. White, S. Sgt.
Criswell, Cpl. Adams, Les. Opl.
Lucas, Les. Opl. Pascall, Les.
Opl. Todd, Spr. Millard, Spr.
Waller, Spr. Gordon.

Reserve, 2nd Cpl. Charters.
K. C. C. v. H. K. C. C.
To be played on Saturday at
King's Park, commencing 2.15
p.m. sharp. The following have
been selected for Kowloon:—J.
P. Robinson, J. Stalker, Major T.
A. Robertson, A. A. Claxton, K.
Macaskill, R. E. Lindsell, P. H.
Cobb, R. Pestonji, W. T. Elson,
L. E. S. Hodge and F. Wheeler.

Sugar Bites.
Seen at once at On-ly, (in-
consequence) for not having proper
lights on his motor-cycle, a grocer
was stated to have offered two
pounds and a half pounds of sugar to
the policeman who stopped him
for anything about it. He was
fined one guinea.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLAN.

The human ear varies much in
its compass in different persons.
The average range compasses
about nine octaves; very few
persons can hear beyond our
octaves above F in the middle of
the keyboard of the piano. The
human ear is as perfect a
machine for the analysis of
sound as exists in the whole
animal kingdom—within its
compass. The trained ear of a
musician can detect a difference
of one thirtyrd of a semitone,
whereas an untrained average fails
to detect a difference of less than
a semitone. We are per-
fectly able to alter the capacity of the
ear to extend the range of sounds,
but we can do a great deal to
increase the keenness of percep-
tion and to cultivate the ear as
an analytic receptor by
practice direction, and mental
concentration. The colour find
cannot be cured, but the de-
fect, in most instances, can be
it is one of the surprises of the ear
that men who have suddenly be-
come stone-deaf—a condition
which occurs not often in the
trencher, but most commonly be-
hind the lines—have completely
regained their hearing, and
equally suddenly, by appropriate
mental treatment.

The present King of Sweden,
says the *London Daily Chronicle*,
is said to be the only monarch
ever known to wear eye glasses
on State occasions. In point of
fact, both eye-glasses and spec-
tacles are very rare among Roy-
alties of to-day. This certainly is
true of our own Royal Family, no
living member of which (unless
we include the Duke of Camber-
land) employs any aid to vision.
There was a time when Queen
Victoria would not allow anyone
wearing spectacles to appear
before her at Court.

Presumably not an ounce of
new rubber gets into Germany
from overseas, yet somehow, so far
as military requirements are con-
cerned, there seem to be supplies
of it—or else of a substitute—
available. Has Germany solved
the artificial rubber question?
Circumstantial reports from
America some months ago stated
definitely that it had been solved,
and as satisfactorily as the cotton
problem.

Have you noticed how the letter
"K" prevails in events that mark
the great war? At present interest
is centred on the conflict between
Russia's K'-Karensky and
Korniloff. The war was hatched
by a Prussian K'-Kaiser—to
spread Kultur by means of
Krappismus, and our reliance to
stem the tide of barbarism was on
K. of K. and—khaki.

A good many people seem to be
a bit, or more than a bit, puzzled
by the nomenclature adopted in
the mention of the colossal sums
of the war loans, etc. For exam-
ple, take this little lot—
1,000,000,000. This, in English,
is one thousand million. In the
American tongue it is one billion.
In French it is one billion, or one
million. The British billion is
one million million and in
America this is called a trillion.
In figures it looks rather a lot,
thus:—1,000,000,000,000.

When you make a speech in
public clear of the interroga-
tory method. The other day a
civil dignitary presided at the
local school prize-giving, and
took the opportunity of preaching
a sort of Samuel Smiles sermon
to the scholars, with his worship-
ful-said-as-text. "Many years
ago," he said, "I was only the
one of yourselves—your present
little boy. Now by hard work
and perseverance what have I
become? Like Mark Twain, I
have become a man. And I have
with my 'discovery' of the
method of the body of the ball."
The schoolmaster then said:

CHINESE EDITOR GUILTY.

Sent to Prison for Three Years.

A Full Court sat this morning, composed of the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) and the Paine Judge (Mr. Justice Gomperts) to give judgment in the case argued before them recently, in which Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., contended that the indictment on which the editor of the *Macao Daily Press* was found guilty of demanding money with menaces from a local Chinese doctor, was bad.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), who was accompanied in Court by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman), represented the Crown and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., (instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) represented the accused. Mr. Mattingley, who prosecuted the prisoner at the Police Court trial, was also in Court.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment said:—The prisoner in the case was charged at the last Criminal Sessions on the first count in the indictment that he did on seven specified dates in September demand money with menaces. Two further counts charged (a) threatening to publish certain matter and (b) abstaining from publishing such matter with intent to extort money. Objection was taken at the trial by the learned Counsel for the prisoner to the form of the indictment, on the ground that the charges of the alleged dates were distinct and separate and should be dealt with by the jury as such, and that the indictment was bad by reason of duplicity, i.e. the including of different offences under one count; and he contended that the Crown should be required to elect as to the specific charge in point of date on which it would proceed. The learned Attorney General replied that the circumstances combined to form one continuous transaction and therefore one offence, and should be treated as such. The learned Judge left the indictment to the jury as covering one continuous transaction, after directing them in the manner to which I shall presently allude and asked for a general verdict upon it. He, however, at the request of the learned Counsel, reserved the point in the event of a conviction.

The jury convicted the prisoner and the point has been argued before us in the Full Court. The position may be shortly stated as follows:—My learned brother directed the jury that if they found that over the period of 20 days, i.e. the 1st to 20th September (the dates alleged in the indictment) the prisoner was continuously demanding some \$200 or thereabouts from the prosecutor on a threat of publishing libellous matter concerning him in his newspaper, they should convict him on the indictment. The learned Counsel for the prisoner contended that the question of whether the several threats constituted a continuous transaction was entirely a question of fact for the jury, and that they should have been especially asked by the learned Judge whether the threats formed one continuous threat or were separate threats made on different days. He contended, therefore, that there had been a misdirection by the learned Judge, upon which the jury's verdict should be set aside. In fact, the learned Counsel urged that, having regard to the directions given to the jury, this Court was not required to consider facts at all, that being solely the function of the jury. With regard to the last contention, I may observe that before this Court can decide whether the directions given to the jury were justified by the facts, it is clearly necessary that this Court should be informed of those facts. Since the argument, I have had the opportunity of considering them. A perusal of the documents put in evidence, together with the conversations which took place on the dates alleged in the indictment, demonstrate in my opinion, beyond doubt, that they constitute a series of continuous threats in respect of the original demand made by the prisoner for some \$200 as the price of his silence. Now what

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Rival Troops Preparing for Battle.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 7 as follows:—

Information from Swatow shows that three cruisers from the North entered the harbour a few days ago and delivered a large quantity of ammunition to the authorities there.

The troops sent by the Government to attack General Mok King-yue are at present taking up their positions in the Ho Yun district. They number 3,000 strong. Those from Swatow to attack Waichow are 4,000 strong and have arrived at a point not very far from the Canton troops. Both sides are now preparing for artillery fighting.

Luk Wing-ting has wired to General Mok requesting him to cancel the independence, for the sake of the people.

The public is very indignant on hearing a report that the treasurer, who went to Hongkong a few days ago, has sold the gunboat Kwong Hoi to a Hongkong merchant for \$700,000, whereas such a vessel would cost at the present about \$2,500,000, while the late Governor Hu Bing-lan refused an offer of \$1,750,000.

All the military commanders have jointly requested Luk Wing-ting to ask Chan Ping-kwan to give up the Tachow's post and ask Admiral Ching Pik Kwong to be his successor.

The rising in Hungeban district has subsided in consequence of the arrival of 300 soldiers from Canton, and order is gradually being restored. Normal traffic is being resumed. Another report says that the city has been captured by 1,000 bandits and that the Magistrate has fled to Macao.

Football.

The R. E. Reserves and St. Joseph's College meet on Saturday on the Navy Ground; kick-off at 4.30 p.m. The R. E. Reserves will be represented by: Clarke, Andrews and Simonds; Foster, S. S. Tidey and L/O. Webber; Millard, Parton, I/O. Baker, Sherwood and I/O. White.

took place at the trial? The learned Judge handed these documents to the jury and asked them to consider them in conjunction with the verbal evidence of the prosecutor, and he directed them that if they found that they constituted a continuous threat in respect of the \$200, they should find the prisoner guilty. The jury by their verdict of guilty arrived, I think at the only possible conclusion under the circumstances. In my opinion the direction of the learned Judge was right. To have asked the jury to consider piecemeal the evidence bearing on the transaction according to the dates alleged in the indictment, and to state whether it constituted a continuous threat or separate distinct threats, would have obtained one answer. Furthermore, the verdict of the jury, taken in conjunction with the directions of the Bench, is, in my opinion, a clear finding that the demands constituted a continuous series of threats or menaces by the prisoner in relation to his original demand.

His Lordship went on to review some of the authorities quoted by Mr. Pollock and concluded his judgment by saying:—"The conviction must be affirmed."

The Paine Judge remarked:—"I agree, I have nothing to add."

Prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, and said:—"He invited me to come here and there is no such thing in the world for a man to invite another to have money extorted from himself."

In passing sentence, the Paine Judge said that it was a very serious offence and it was a mystery to him why the law only provided for a comparatively light sentence. The utmost sentence the law allowed was three years. Men like the prisoner were a pest to society, and he would be given the full penalty of the law, three years' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

PEACE TERMS.

What Herr Harden Thinks.

Herr Maximilian Harden's is a voice crying in a wilderness of militarism. Undoubtedly his appeal for an armistice echoes a hope in the hearts of all Germans, for reasons various. Herr Harden has gone so far as to advocate the abandonment of Belgium—a hopeful sign—but even he clings to the "Reichstag peace," which at best is sheep's wool for the Prussian wolf. Prussianism wants peace as badly as Herr Harden does, but only to consolidate its gains and conserve its forces for the later drive against civilisation which it has frankly predicted.

While Herr Harden is speaking the word that the Prussian contingent in this country will seize upon as text for a renewal of its efforts to aid Germany, Copenhagen newspapers produce indisputable evidence that the fangs have not yet been drawn from the Pan-Germanic snake. Germany is being flooded with pamphlets holding before the eyes of a people hungry and wearied and easy victims to such lure what are described as "Germany's peace terms." As told in a special cable despatch in the *New York Herald* Copenhagen these include:—

A "compensation" of 350,000,000,000 marks—the modest sum of \$87,500,000,000—for which the normal rate of exchange will be exacted, and the following territorial acquisitions:—The greater part of Belgium, the districts of Briex and Longwy and Calais and Boulogne, in France, the Suez Canal, the Belgian Congo, the colonies of Portugal, the English and French colonies in tropical Africa; Malta, Aden, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Madeira, the Azores, Morocco, Tunis and the Canary Islands, and from Russia—Lithuania, Esthonia, Livonia, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk and Courland.

This might be dismissed as the dream of a madman who had happened upon an atlas in his padded cell were it not that it accurately portrays a portion of the Pan-Germanic dream that has obsessed a whole people.

Instead of appealing for the armistice that Prussianism seeks and needs so badly Herr Maximilian Harden should realise that his first duty is to devote all his energies to retarding the Pan-Germanic snake. On the part of the United States and other nations of civilisation there can be no thought of peace or anything approaching peace until that snake is killed.

If the German people cannot or will not kill it somebody else must. In realisation of that fact is found the reason "Why We Are at War."

GIRLS WHO GROW LISTLESS.

A girl can grow too quickly. In her teens she should be passing smoothly from girlhood to womanhood. She needs all her blood for development.

One north-country mother had a daughter of fourteen, whom everyone turned to look at. She was tall, straight and beautiful. All the neighbours praised her good looks and charming ways. But at home, where there was only her mother to see, she was pettish, excitable, and restless. She could not sit still. She had a poor appetite—except for sweets. Instead of being happy to lend a hand in the house, she was languid and tired, trailing upstairs with a load on her back. Soon there began to be days when she could not get up. Her cheeks and lips were pale, and she was out of breath after the least climb.

Someone said to her mother, "That girl is aemic. She is making bone instead of blood. If you let her go on, you will have an invalid on your hands. Give her Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; they have saved many a girl in that state." The mother took the hint and in a little while she had her reward—a healthy daughter, who was a promising woman. Take the hint yourself and begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day. They are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also 1 bottle for \$1.60, 6 for \$8.10, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 South Street, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

STATIONERY

WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a Final General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at noon, precisely for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company."

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A. Liquidator.

Hongkong 8th November, 1917.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908, IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (In Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a seventh and Final return of Capital and Dividend at the rate of Forty Cents (Hongkong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at NOON to registered holders of A and B Shares upon application to:—

In the case of Shares on the London Register:—Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Thorne Chambers, Ingram Court, 167, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement. A. R. LOWE, Liquidator. Hongkong, 8th November, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Henderson 8 to 10 H.P. MOTOR CYCLE 1917 model in new condition, only run 500 miles, 3 speeds, free engine, complete with accessories, speedometer, lamp, pillion seat, spares, etc. Owner going home. Price \$500 apply Box 1337 "Hongkong Telegraph."

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

ROYAL ENGINEER THEATRE, WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

A variety concert by the Magpie Pierrot Troupe will be held in the above theatre on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, 1917, commencing at 9 P.M. Proceeds in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

Reserved seats \$1.00. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 445. ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

COAT SWEATERS

WHITE

OR GREY.

\$9.00

each.



WHITE

OR GREY.

\$9.00

each.

FOR GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET AND ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VIEUX ROAD.

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TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

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SUITINGS

AND OVERCOATINGS.

IN MANY EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS AT MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

DANCE MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON WALTZES.

"LEGEND OF THE SEA" "CECELE"
"TESORO MIO" "MODESTY"
"DESTINY" "YEUX TURQUOISES"

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

ETC., ETC., ETC.

SEE WINDOW

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



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Superintendent.

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LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Tokai Maru Capt. Oguza	T. 15,130 (SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe.	Kashima Maru Capt. Toriwa	T. 21,000 (THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 (MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 (SATUR., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	T. 8,000 (MONDAY, 12th Nov.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TERUYO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

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Tons.
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
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S.S. Bintang
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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TIENSIN	Singai	10th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	12th Nov. at 10 a.m.
W. WEI & N'CHWANG	Tamsui	13th Nov. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	15th Nov. at 3 p.m.

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Hongkong November 8, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Jilwong		in port	9th Nov.	Kobe, Y'hama
Jitaroom		20th Nov.	25th Nov.	Shanghai
Ipanas	Amoy	24th Nov.	28th Nov.	
Jilwong	Moji	4th Dec.	6th Dec.	

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 9th Nov. at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 16th Nov. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPralk & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 11th Nov. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 17th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 17th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports, via Shanghai.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labid Daru.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

A Vetoed Charter.
The Japanese Government has vetoed the charter of the Yoshida Maru, 6,000 tons, to the French authorities in Madagascar. It is believed that this step has been taken in order to conserve shipping capacity to meet the American demand, to limit the contract to charter between Governments and also to prevent abnormally high charter rates.

Scottish Shipbuilding.

From the Clyde it is reported that Messrs. Harland and Wolff, who have now a controlling interest in the works of Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, are making fair progress in their negotiations with the local authorities and local proprietors for ground for the extension of the shipyard at Greenock. The principal difficulty is that the ground required is at present occupied by a church and churchyard, and that those concerned are unwilling to have these cleared away and the space absorbed by the yard. The firm have, however, purchased other ground in the neighbourhood, and have offered to clear from this ground the existing buildings, and to arrange for the transfer to it of the church in such a way that it could be re-erected as it is at present. It is understood that the trustees of the church favour this proposal more than they did any previous plans, and that there is a prospect of its acceptance. In that case Messrs. Caird and Company's yard will be extended considerably, while if another proposal of the firm is agreed to by the Greenock Harbour Trustees the fitting-out facilities of the establishment will also be increased. They propose, it is understood, that a portion of the old West Harbour of Greenock (adjacent to the yard) should be filled up and added to the yard, and that the remaining portion should be available for use as a fitting-out basin. As this harbour is not used now by shipping to any important extent, the proposal is likely to receive all possible consideration. At Port Glasgow Messrs. Russell and Co. are carrying out extensive improvements at the yard of Messrs. Robert Duncan and Co., which they took over some time ago. They have now three yards in the burgh—their original Kingston yard, that of Messrs. A. Rodger and Co., which they acquired some years ago, and that of Messrs. Robert Duncan and Co. Recent improvements in the Clyde ferry equipment at the month of the river Kelvin have resulted in the abolition of a chain ferry, the landing slope of which intervened between the shipyard of Messrs. A. and J. Inglis and the Clyde, and its replacement by an elevating vehicular ferry, the landing recess for which is somewhat farther up the quay. It is understood that the old ferry slope is available as an extension of the shipyard, so that the firm may be able to lay out a building berth from which vessels can be launched directly into the Clyde; at present they launch into the Kelvin, where their vessels lie while being fitted out. A new shipbuilding yard is to be started at Leith by Messrs. John Cran and Co., who already have one shipyard there. They have acquired from the Leith Docks Commissioners a site on which vessels up to 300 feet in length can be constructed, and from which they can be launched into the open sea. The firm are to begin operations by laying down a steamer for Messrs. George Gibson and Co., of Leith. Another Leith firm—Messrs. Hawthorn and Co.—changed hands not long ago, and the new proprietors are making extensive improvements on the works, and expect to be able to build larger vessels than the establishment has turned out in the past. At Aberdeen Messrs. John Lewis and Son, who have hitherto been engineers only, are laying out shipbuilding and repairing works, while the John Duthie Torry Shipbuilding Company have obtained from the Aberdeen Harbour Board permission to lay out at their works two additional launching berths. For the Aberdeenshire and Moray Firth coast there has been formed a Shipbuilding Employers' Association, which will be concerned particularly with the interests of the builders of steam fishing craft. It is evident, therefore, that the prospects of this particular branch of the shipbuilding industry are much better than they were a few years ago, when the work seemed to be all drifting to the larger centres, leaving the yards at the smaller ports in danger of becoming derelict.

Journal of Commerce.

NOTICE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

U. S. PATROL BOAT TORPEDOED.

Officer and Twenty Men Missing.

London, November 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that it is officially announced that the American patrol boat, *Alcedo*, was submerged in the war zone on Monday. One officer and twenty men are missing.

MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION TO INDIA.

London, November 8.

Sir Valentine Chirol, in a letter to the *Times*, gives a long review of the situation in India. He says it is preposterous to suggest that Mr. Montagu foisted his visit on an unwilling Raj or sought to impose on the Indian Executive a ready-made policy of his own. The one real objection to his mission is that it will be very difficult to conduct just now a dispassionate enquiry in the politically overheated atmosphere of India. In some respects, the fact that the Secretary of State is for the first time proceeding to India on a mission of personal investigation is surely all to the good, for, in the last resort, it is the Secretary of State who will have to persuade Parliament to divert itself of some of the power he exercises in its behalf, if any large measure of decentralisation is to be carried out in India, and if any considerable readjustment is to be effected of the constitutional relationship of the Raj and the Imperial Government. "The war has precipitated such political ferment in India—partly healthy and partly very unhealthy—that it may pass human wit to devise any scheme which will satisfy all parties, but we may at least hope that whatever scheme emerges from Mr. Montagu's mission will be a genuine and straightforward scheme which, if it fails to gratify extravagant expectations, shall fulfil in practice all that it may promise to the eye. Mr. Montagu is in no wise a stranger to Indian affairs or to India. The choice of his associates in the mission shows him not to have undertaken it in any narrow party spirit or with a mere desire to collect arguments to support preconceived theories. He goes out as a responsible enquirer at a very critical moment in the history of both India and the Empire. It seems to me, therefore, the duty of every patriotic Englishman at home or in India to wish him, heartily, god-speed on his momentous undertaking."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO PACIFISTS.

London, November 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to a resolution moved by Mr. Lees Smith, urging that if the independence and restoration of Belgium, and the evacuation of other occupied territories, was satisfactorily guaranteed, peace should be negotiated on a basis of the equitable solution of the "problem of Alsace-Lorraine and effective international machinery for the avoidance of wars," Mr. Balfour deprecated discussion of this nature. He said the trend of the arguments was that Britain was being kept in the war in order to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France. This was a complete misapprehension of the views of the Government and the country. The pacifists apparently desired the war to continue till every country was demoralised. Yet Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had quoted the German Socialists as saying that nothing could unite Germany more against her present enemies than the idea that they intended to force upon Germany a form of Government which her enemies admired. It was impossible for one country to dictate to another under what form of Government that country should live. It had been said that the Allies were bound by a secret treaty to hand over to France or some independent community that part of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine. This was a complete mare's nest. There was no such treaty and such had never been the object of the Allies. The suggestion was absolutely antagonistic to the proclaimed war aims, the freeing of small nationalities, the making of a constitution of States in Europe as far as possible to harmonise with the wishes of the inhabitants. We desired the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, but were not fighting for that alone. We were fighting firstly for a free Europe against the perpetual menace of the German military party. Secondly for that reason and partly on its own merit we desired that Europe should be reorganised, enabling people to live under the form of government they desired, suitable to their historical development and cultural necessities. It was not Europe alone that had to be considered. He asked if pacifists cared nothing for the misgovernment and most barbarous cruelty exercised in Armenia and Arabia (Cheers). The pacifists talked of democratisation, but that was not applicable to every form of human community. For example they couldn't democratisise Turkey. (Laughter). The pacifists believed these matters could be settled by bringing the Powers to talk together round a table. Was it supposed that Germany would ever restore the ancient Kingdom of Poland, even the part which was completely Polish in character and population? It was the Central Powers who did not declare their war aims, despite President Wilson's explicit invitation when the United States was still neutral. The tenor of the Central Powers' reply to the Papal Note conclusively proved their inability or unwillingness to state their war aims. The Pope's Note distinctly mentioned Belgium and Poland, but the Central Powers had not said a single word thereabout. The pacifists described our war aims as Imperialistic. Was it an Imperialistic desire to see an independent Poland, Armenia released from the tyranny of Turkey, Alsace-Lorraine restored to France, to see Italy embracing those of her own race, civilisation and language, Rumania under Rumanian rule, to see Serbia a community again, a great flourishing united Power? There was nothing Imperialistic in any of these things, and for any member thus to misrepresent our war aims, knowing that the misrepresentations would receive currency among our enemies, was one of the greatest disservices a man could at present render to his country. We must consider the psychology of the German people. They had an entirely different view of international morality and rights, and the duties of a powerful State, from any other community in the world. Mr. Balfour contrasted the pious observations of Germany in reply to the Pope with the doctrines preached and practised before the war. Germany never accepted a single obligation which would diminish or hamper her power to strike at any rival she desired to coerce. The time would come when a World Conference would discuss the rearrangement of the world after the war; but one of the preliminaries must be that the Central Powers, who were now united with Turkey in coercing small nationalities, should tell us what conditions they desired and how far they would make concessions to the higher spirit animating the great free communities of the New and the Old World. The fact that the misery and suffering of war were voluntarily borne by the freedom loving nations was a conclusive argument against warring such sacrifices by consenting to give up the ideals for which we were fighting. The foremost war aim has always been a durable peace. He believed the adoption of the advice given by the resolution would indefinitely postpone such a peace. Therefore he asked the House to show Allies and Enemies that we believed in the cause and had faith that we could bring it to a successful termination; moreover, to proclaim that, great as the sacrifices had been, we were ready to continue them indefinitely until our great, righteous, unselfish objects are finally secured.

The resolution was passed without a vote.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FORMERLY OF THE EMDEN.

Amsterdam, November 7.

The "Weser Zeitung" states that Lauterbach, Commander of the auxiliary cruiser sunk in the Kattegat on November 2nd, was formerly aboard the *Emden*. He succeeded in reaching the Malay Archipelago, was captured by the British and interned at Singapore. He escaped and returned home via the Philippines, Japan and America.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

Petrograd, November 7.

M. Verkhovsky has been requested to leave the capital. The newspapers state his resignation is entailing important changes in the high command. In the district of Moscow, in a province where there are large textile factories, 300,000 workers are striking.

THE GREEK ARMY.

Paris, November 7.

The "Petit Parisien" states that Mr. Venizelos has declared that the Greek army is only waiting for indispensable supplies. Mobilization orders are waiting thereupon. He will visit the Western Front.

U. S. TRANSPORT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Washington, November 7.

The transport *Finland* was torpedoed while returning to the United States. She reached a foreign port under her own steam.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 7.

A French communique states: There has been an intermittent artillery duel in the region north of Chemin-des-Dames and very violent artillery fighting during the afternoon on the whole front at Chaume Wood.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP.

Sir John Jordan Welcomed Back to Peking

The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau gave a dinner recently in order to welcome back to Peking Sir John Jordan, H.B.M. Minister to Peking. The dinner was very largely attended, nearly one hundred representative Britons and Chinese being present. Among the Chinese were His Excellency Lu Cheng-hsiang, who acted as Toast-Master in the unavoidable absence through illness of Mr. Wang Ta-shieh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and several members of the Cabinet. Among the British residents were His Excellency Sir John Jordan, the guest of the evening; Mr. Beilby Alston, Councillor of the British Legation; Mr. M. Lampton, Mr. S. Barton and other members of the British Legation; Dr. G. E. Morrison, Mr. S. E. Lucas; Mr. J. B. Sattor, Commercial Representative of New South Wales in the Far East; Mr. C. A. V. Bowers, of the Maritime Customs; and representatives of the British commercial and professional community in the Capital.

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang proposed the health of Sir John Jordan, and in a felicitous speech in English referred to the long service that Sir John Jordan had rendered to the cause of Anglo-Chinese solidarity and friendship. Dr. G. E. Morrison, supporting the toast, made an admirable speech in which he outlined Sir John Jordan's career in China and Korea and paid a high tribute to Sir John's high ideals and strenuous efforts to accomplish those ideals. He recalled the fact that Sir John had been for over forty years a member of the British Consular and Diplomatic Services in the Far East, and especially in China, and he took the opportunity of paying a very high tribute to the services that had been rendered by many British officials in the country, and to the high personal and intellectual character of these men. He then pointed out that the present moment was one of the greatest importance for this country and expressed the opinion that Sir John Jordan had returned at a most critical period in China's recent history. He dwelt very briefly on the great possibilities that lay in the immediate future and expressed the hope that China would see her opportunity in such a way as to be of advantage, not only to herself but to those whom she had joined in the world war, and also to the world at large.

Sir John Jordan said as he looked back, he could recall many

kind and, indeed, flattering expressions of sentiment towards him, but he could assure the company that never had he been so touched and gratified as he was on this occasion. He expressed the hope that in future, China and Great Britain would be drawn still closer together and co-operate for their mutual good and for the good of all with whom they had relations. In conclusion, he again heartily thanked the company for the way in which it had responded to the toast proposed so kindly by Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang.

Mr. J. B. Sattor then made a cheery speech in which he spoke very strongly of the need for better mutual knowledge between the people of China and the people of Australia. Mr. Tang Hui-lang, Minister of the Interior, said that he was so thoroughly convinced of the value of such gatherings that he intended forthwith to become a member of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau. He referred to the fact that Great Britain and China were now fighting both on the same side in defence of the principles which they held in common and which they believed to be vital to the future peace of the world.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, Minister of Finance, referred to the long friendship that had subsisted between China and Great Britain, and recalled the fact that Sir John Jordan, before he went home on leave, had given certain advice to the Government; that advice the Government had during his absence followed, and the result was that the two nations were now fighting a common enemy. It was necessary, however, that China should to the utmost of her power fulfil all her obligations as a belligerent. In order to do this, China would need the help of Great Britain, and he felt sure that China would not look for that help in vain. He pointed out that China had both men and material and he personally felt that these should be placed at the disposal of the Allies. This would involve the solution of a number of problems, but these problems were not insuperable if the spirit of co-operation prevailed.

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan dwelt on the meaning of friendship as between Chinese and British. He said that he would not detail at length the good qualities of the British, as that would occupy the whole evening, but he would remark that British friendship was not mark having because it was not effusive, but solid and lasting when once it had been formed. He referred with enthusiasm to British justice and British hatred of everything that savoured of bullying. It was because of this latter quality that Great Britain had entered the world war, and it was because China admired the quality represented by the British people that she had thrown in her lot with the Allies.

"OUR DAY"

What the Complete Accounts Reveal.

Mr. L. N. Leale, Hon. Secretary of "Our Day," writes us as follows:—

The completed accounts for "Our Day" have now been ascertained and disclose a net surplus of \$110,415.01. Of this \$100,714.28 has been remitted to London at exchange 2/11, and the balance at 2/10. The total contribution in sterling from Hongkong made available to the joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem is \$16,100.

The Drawing of War Bonds produced \$32,000. Lady May's Rose Fund, including the sale of roses on "Our Day," is responsible for \$31,987.62, and the thanks of the Committee are due to Mrs. Cousland, Mrs. Ritchie, Madame Susaki Turo and Madame Flint who kindly supplied the special roses which were auctioned with such success. The proceeds of the Chinese theatrical performance at the Taiping Theatre were \$21,207, and cordial thanks are due to the Chinese community for this handsome contribution. The generosity of a Portuguese firm, which desires to remain anonymous, in presenting a motor car to be raffled, and the enterprise of the Portuguese community in financing and organising the stall on the Murray Parade ground added \$9,510.61 to the receipts of the Day, which commands the Committee's warm acknowledgments. The balance is made up by the receipts taken in connection with the entertainment in the Public Gardens, and a number of smaller items.

The result achieved was the outcome of aid from many directions, so many that it is impracticable to send a separate letter of acknowledgment to each one, but the Committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing their keen appreciation of the services of the following:—The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Messrs. Wiseman Ltd., the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, South China Morning Post, Hongkong Daily Press, Hongkong Telegraph, China Mail, Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.; to all those who kindly gave presents to be raffled or sold at auction; and to the many firms and companies who so readily consented to exhibit posters and advertisements on "Our Day" on their premises.

A statement of accounts signed by Mr. H. O. Sandford, Hon. Treasurer, gives details of the receipts; it has arrived too late for publication in full. This shows that the total receipts were \$114,107.08 and the expenditure \$3,791.36. A sum of \$39.29 was voted by the War Charities Committee to bring the total to a round sum of \$16,100.

Saved by Wounded Soldier.

Although wounded and on crutches, Private G. Hall, Hampshire Regiment, was walking along the river bank at Leicester when he saw a lady fall into the water from a punt. He immediately jumped in, and, though greatly handicapped, succeeded in rescuing her.

Anger over War Memorial.

Surprise is expressed by the Rev. E. W. Charles, vicar of Hampton, that the proposal to place a war memorial in the parish church should have aroused so much anger and should be marked by "silly personalities." At the last meeting of the Hampton District Council the vicar's action in calling a meeting of parishioners to discuss the question was criticised. Mr. Charles thinks that the anticipation of such a memorial is only natural, and will be realised in every parish church in the country, quite apart from the memorial which the locality decides to erect.

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

Why They Remain Neutral.

Writing in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, J. A. Jacobson says:—

The following paragraphs have appeared on your editorial page: "Danes Fear Cessation of Traffic With U. S."—Headline.

"They can prevent it by cessation of traffic with Germany."

"The sinking by submarines of two Norwegian ships, with the loss of twenty-one lives, is another characteristic reward for a neutrality that has been extremely useful to Germany."

For the sake of fairness and justice I trust you will give publicity to a few facts that may throw some light on a situation which a majority of our journalists evidently don't seem to understand.

So far as Denmark is concerned, it should be remembered that the geographical position of that country makes it very dangerous for Denmark to adopt an unfriendly policy toward Germany. And to refuse to trade with Germany would hardly be considered a friendly act. Besides, there are certain products, such as coal and chemicals, which Denmark needs, and which it cannot get from any country but Germany at the present time.

That the Danes hate the Germans, and would like nothing better than to enter the war on the side of the Allies is a fact of which the whole world, including Germany, is well aware; but if Denmark should be foolishly enough to follow its natural inclination to break with Germany, it would simply mean that it would be wiped off the map of Europe in much less time than it took to conquer Belgium and Rumania. And such a result would benefit neither Denmark nor the Entente, but would mean greater advantage and more prestige to the Germans.

Can anybody doubt that Germany would invade Denmark and Holland if there existed a good excuse for doing so? And does anybody doubt Germany's ability to crush those countries long before the Allies could come to their aid? Any well-informed person knows what would happen to Denmark if that country refused to exchange her own surplus commodities for the German commodities which she needs. Danish factories and electric light plants would have to shut down for want of coal and certain other raw materials, and the population would have no fuel for heating purposes. And it is also more than likely that Germany would consider refusal to trade an unfriendly act that might justify war on Denmark.

While Denmark can produce enough meat, eggs and butter for her own population and have a surplus for export, she has to import grain, flour, coal, iron, steel, dyestuffs, wool, cotton, fruit, sugar, coffee, chemicals, etc., and if she is able to import only sufficient for her own needs there is not the least danger that any of these commodities will find their way to Germany. The only goods she will exchange for German coal, dyes and chemicals are certain domestic products of which she has a surplus. But none of the goods she might import from America. The same may be said as far as Holland and Sweden are concerned.

Now, as to Norway: To say that Norway has maintained "a neutrality that has been extremely useful to Germany" is not only misleading, but also most unfair to a country that has been strong, pro-Ally in sentiment and policy ever since the war began.

From August 8, 1914, to April 28, 1917, Norway lost 436 ships, of which fifty-four were destroyed by mines and 332 by German torpedoes—a total of nearly 1,000,000 tons. In other words, Norway's loss of shipping in the period mentioned amounts to twenty-five ships and 321,937 tons more than the losses of all the other neutral countries combined, including the United States, and these statistics do not include the losses for the last five months, which have been enormous.

The truth is that Norway's conduct has been "extremely useful" to the Allies. In order to secure coal and other necessities for her own use Norway has

A GREAT FILM.

In "The Light that Failed" produced as a Pathé Gold Room play, and to be presented at a Victoria Theatre to-morrow, is cast includes Claude Rance, who plays the part of Torpen, Dick Helder's friend. One Fleming was born in New South Wales and made his first appearance in England with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, as Taffyn "Trilby" and Mr. Crisparkian the "Mystery of Edwin Drood." He has been in many big musical successes. Those with which he has been identified include "The Chocolate Soldier," "The May Countess" and "Pretty Ma Smith." In addition to Mr. Fleming the supporting cast includes Joe Collins and Lilian Tashir. Mr. Robert Edeson plays the part of "Dick Helder." Owing to the great popularity of the book, the name of the author and the ear cast, "The Light that Failed" should be a big drawing for the Victoria Theatre, which has secured this expensive and worthy production.

Goldsmith Charged. The afternoon, before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court, an employee of the Sun Company was charged with stealing a quantity of gold, valued at \$21. The facts were that the man in question was a goldsmith and had been entrusted with a quantity of gold to make into a bracelet. When his box was examined, it was found that some of the gold was missing. Mr. Gardiner, for the defence, stated that the man admitted making two gold rings for a friend but had no intention of stealing the gold and even came back with the money to pay for it. His surety had also come forward. There was no criminal intent. Mr. E. Davidson appeared to prosecute. Evidence was then taken.

been compelled to carry three cargoes of war contraband for the Allies for every cargo carried between Norwegian and other neutral ports. Whatever goods Norway has shipped to Germany—a few cargoes of fish and perhaps a little lumber and copper—have nearly all been carried in German bottoms. Eighty-five per cent of Norway's surplus fish has been shipped to England and only 15 per cent, has been divided between all the other countries.

If Norway has been unneutral it has been on the side of the Allies, not on the side of the Central Powers.

All reports indicate that the Norwegian people are at least 95 per cent, pro-Ally, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that consideration for the safety of Denmark is the only thing that has kept Norway from joining the Allies in their war on Germany long ago.

The somewhat pro-German attitude of the ruling class in Sweden may also have had something to do with it, but the fear that a declaration of war by Norway would cause Germany to invade Denmark "as a military necessity" is unquestionably the real reason why Norway has kept up the appearance of neutrality.

While a great many shipping firms and stock speculators in Norway have made fortunes out of the war, the population as a whole has suffered and will be facing actual starvation in a few months if our Government persists in its embargo policy. We are told that English coal is to-day selling in Norway for about \$100 a ton, and very little may be had even at that prohibitive price, and we learn from reliable sources that the country's stock of grain and flour, including this year's crop can only last till January.

Does it seem reasonable to suppose that Norway would re-ship any imported foodstuffs to Germany when her own population needs every bushel she may be able to secure? Does any American statesman seriously believe that a pro-Ally country like Norway would starve herself in order to feed the Germans?

The Norwegian merchant marine has been more useful to the Allies than it could have been if Norway has been an active participant in the war, and it does not seem fair and humane to condemn the Norwegian people to starvation after all the sacrifices they have made.

OUR ARMY TO-DAY.

Warlike Quality of the New Drafts.

Writing from France, Mr. H. Perry Robinson says:

"The outstanding fact of the recent fighting here has been the same as it was on the Somme last year, namely, the amazing quality of our men."

One talks about it less now than one did a year ago, because then our new armies were untried, and their gallantry came, not indeed unexpectedly, but confirming our highest hopes, as a revelation. But now the thing is familiar. We know how the men are going to fight anywhere and everywhere. Instances of individual heroism are still passed about; but they are little compared to the heroism of the mass, of which one thinks it necessary to speak no more than in mentioning a rose in a field; necessary to dwell upon its scent and hue and shape."

Talking to a Divisional Commander recently, I asked about the general behaviour of his men. "Oh," he said, "they're rippers; absolute toppers, every man of them!" His men came chiefly from certain manufacturing districts in the North of England. Within the last two days an Army Commander, replying to the same question, broke out: "Oh, they're extraordinarily good; couldn't be better, no matter where they come from. And an Army Commander's men come from most parts of the Empire."

Another Divisional Commander had spoken for some time of the splendid way his men had fought. "And the way they stick by each other," he had said, "is simply magnificent." They are troops of mixed English country regiments, and have suffered since the war began as heavy losses as any division in the Army.

"Are they tired?" I asked. "Do they get tired?" "Not a bad peace," was the quick reply, "not one of them. They understand now what this war is about, which at the beginning they didn't."

From my own observation, I believe this to be true. Tired? Of course, men get tired individually, physically, and mentally tired. But the British Army is very stern and set in its purpose now. Many men there are undoubtedly who fight for the love of fighting; but in the mass our men fight now not from adventurousness, not from discipline, but because they propose to win this war, and know that, for the world's sake, win it they must.

"It might have been a very nice war," said a sergeant, "if the Germans would have fought it right." But those illusions are gone. The German has not fought it right; and it is a vile and dreadful war; and our men know it now, and know that there is nothing else to do but crush the Power which made it so.

Some of the hardest fighting of the summer—perhaps of the war—has been going on late in the Westhoek-Zandvoorde region, about the Ypres-Menin road. The Germans evidently regard this as a crucial point in their positions, and have flung in troops against our weakness. I believe that on

of our corps has had no less than 16 divisions against it during the month of August. The struggle has been desperate, and we have made headway only very slowly.

Within the last few days I have talked with an officer who by virtue of his position should be thoroughly qualified to speak on the subject, and he told me that never had he known men come out of battle in better spirits than those who have been fighting there. "Bad?" they say "Yes, it's been pretty bad; but my! we've killed a lot of Germans!" And they undoubtedly have.

A never-ending subject of curiosity with me when talking with officers of almost every grade is the quality of the new drafts; and I have never yet met a case where the officer was not satisfied with his latest drafts and apprehensive about his next. This has been so for two years. Just as the old Regular Army feared for the Territorials and the first Territorials feared for the later men, so each successive layer of the newest fears for the layer that will come next. And the last layer gets kneaded into the lump, with it, shares the old fears as to the quality of those who will be coming after. So it goes on—and look at them!

Who would say whether the men of this company swinging along the road had been out here for two months or two years? It is not a very full company, for the men are "coming out"; but mark the copper-bronze faces and the confidence and rhythm of the march. And the young officer at their head: Goodness knows what he was two years ago, but to-day he is an officer and a soldier every inch of him, fit for men to follow.

Another company passes them on the road, going the other way, fuller in strength and without the stains of recent battle on the uniforms. But the faces are as bronzed and the tread as firm. The two pass in silence with friendly measuring eyes—those just coming out from the doors of death, and those just passing in—but there is no criticism in the gaze of the one nor envy nor apprehension in that of the other; neither pride of duty well done on the one side, nor fear of failure to do it on the other.

And the long trains of guns and artillery transport; you can stand and, as they pass slowly, study each individual man, note the way they sit their horses, the evidence of the care that is taken of the animals, the confidence of the drivers, the serene assurance of his own competence which stamps the bearing of every man. Who were they before the war? How long have they been here? Is it credible that they were ever anything but soldiers.

Where have all the dispatch riders come from, these men whom all the Army admires, who day and night in all weathers, soaking wet or covered with grime, flash by with tight-set lips and steady eyes, through all the dust and swirl of traffic? One knew there were young men in Britain who loved such dare devil work as this; but where have we found enough of them, so that on the roads of half France one is never out of earshot of the machine-gun rattle of their engines?

A UNIQUE BILL.

Philippines Dealing With The Marriage Problem.

A premium is to be placed on prolific marriages in the islands, if a bill introduced in the House of Representatives last night meets with the favourable action of both branches of the legislature (says the *Daily Manila Bulletin* of November). The bill is fathered by Representative P. Morales, and with the aim of encouraging a rapidly increasing population, places a tax on those who have "bucked" at entering the bonds of matrimony after a certain age.

According to the terms of the Morales measure, all males over the age of 40, and all females over 35, who have not married for any reason whatsoever, must pay a head tax of P5 per annum, to be paid in the same way as the cedula tax. This tax is also to be imposed on married couples who, after living together eight years, have had no offspring, the only difference being that the payment for the couple is to be P10 per annum.

The funds accruing from this source are to be set aside as a special fund to be disbursed by the secretary of public instruction, with the advice of the governor general, for the purpose of pensioning every fourth child in a family through a collegiate course.

The Rouble.

The latest dispatch, according to the *Japan Chronicle* of October 21 to the Yokohama Specie Bank says that on the Harbin market the rouble exchange is quoted at 530 per Y100, but that this quotation is only nominal, there being no actual transactions.

And the transport drivers, how comes it that they are all brave, all possessed of an equal and supreme contempt for shells when they have a job to do? If you ask an infantryman or gunner who was the bravest man he has seen he will speak probably not of another infantryman or gunner in the exercise of his ordinary duties, but of some runner who carried messages, some engineer of "signals," who had the care of telephone or telegraph wires, or some stretcher bearer.

So it is all through the Army; and it is impossible not to wonder daily how there men hid their qualities before the war, and what has shaped them to what they are to-day.

A week ago, on the coast, just behind the reach of shells, I watched men out "in rest" take their horses into the sea, naked men on bareback horses, flash to flash, there were more than 300 of them, and they went out in a great bow-shaped line, centering, shouting, racing through the long shallow of the incoming tide till the water rose from hoot to lather and felloek to belly and belly to back, until nothing was to be seen but the horses' heads and part of the neck and men awash to the waist.

Then they came back in one glorious race for home, a mass of black shining skin and whirling white arms, all veiled in a smother of foam, in which the sun struck rainbows. It was immensely good for the horses but, oh! how good it was for the men! But how came they all to ride each one like some strange ambivalence centaur? What were they before, and how far have they not travelled from their old ways of life and thought? By how much are they not better men?

Two stretcher-bearers were pointed out to me as having been particularly gallant. I spoke to them, and found that one had sat on a stool in an insurance office before the war, and the other was a farm hand. One of our most brilliant airman was, I believe, in a haberdashery's shop. Of a certain group of six officers, only one was a Regular soldier, in the Guards, one was in the Indian Civil Service, one a master at a great school, one a professional musician, one a solicitor in his father's office, one a journalist of a family of journalists. The most frightful of our newest engines of war was invented by the musical critic of a rural weekly paper.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Manchester Goods.

London, Sept. 19.—There is not much change in the conditions recently reported. The cloth market may be described as steady. There is not much inquiry from China. Several of the smaller Far Eastern markets are mentioned again, and there is a moderate amount of demand from various other sources. The demand for American yarns is quiet, and the cloth inquiry is generally represented by very inadequate offers. Business, whether for home trade or export, is fragmentary, and good lines of staple counts are rare. The new crop movement seems to be weakening Egyptian yarns.

Important Banking Agreement. The directors of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., and the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., recently issued a circular announcing that they have completed an arrangement by which the two banks will assume the joint proprietorship of Lloyd's Bank (France), Ltd. The interests of the two banks will be in all respects equal, and the French institution will in future be known as Lloyd's Bank (France) and the National Provincial Bank (France), Ltd., with a separate directorate and head office in London.

The chairman of the first board will be Sir Richard V. Vassier Smith, Bart., and the deputy-chairman the Right Hon. Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., &c. It is proposed to increase the capital of the company from £800,000 to £1,200,000. In addition to affording facilities to the British mercantile community in France and the United Kingdom, the organization of the bank in France at its various offices will be placed freely at the disposal of customers of British institutions and British residents in, and visitors to, France.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, September 19.—The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent. Open market rate for short loans is 4½ per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Silver continues its upward course, and is now 52½d. per oz.—the highest price since September, 1899. The Rubber share market has exhibited a firm to strong appearance, and any changes in quotations have been in the upward direction. The following dividends are announced—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; Mercantile Bank of India at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; International Banking Corporation, 8 per cent.; and China Mutual Steam Navigation 6 per cent. Coffee has been in good demand, at steady rates. Sugar is still firm at the fixed prices. Peppers remain firm, but quiet. Rice quiet, but steady. Plantation Rubber is now dull and lower, Standard No. 1 Ceylon being quoted 2s. 9d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 2s. 7½d. per lb. Fine hard Para is 3s. 2½d. per lb. Straits' Tin is £244 15s. to £246 for cash, and £242 10s. to £243 for three months' delivery. Japanese Merchants and American Embargoes.

The present relations between Japan and the United States are not very favourable, says the *Mainichi*, from the point of view of Japan's trade and commerce. While on the one hand extending the warmest possible welcome to Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy in the United States, the United States on the other hand has prohibited the export of gold in addition to the embargo on iron and steel, and, moreover, is reported to be intending to impose restrictions on the import of raw silk, silk textiles, and other commodities having a vital bearing upon Japan's trade overseas. It is regrettable to note that the attitude of the United States seems to be such that, being engrossed in her own interests alone, she is somewhat oblivious of the fact that Japan is doing her best in the interests of the Allies. Such is, according to the *Mainichi*, the view taken by the Chambers of Commerce in Japan with regard to the economic situation between Japan and the United States. It was reported that to consider this situation, the Chambers of Commerce all over the country were to hold a general meeting in Tokyo about the 25th October.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

3.—SELLERS; 3A.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$64

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$320

North China b. \$120

Unions n. \$800

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$181

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$73

Steamboats n. \$181

Indos (Def.) b. \$111

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells n. 107/8

Ferries b. \$281

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$841

Malabons b. \$221

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkati b. 121

Raubis s. \$2.60

Tronons n. 30/-

Urals n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$86

Kowloon Docks b. \$117

Shai Docks n. 751

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$89

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$88

H'phreys Est. b. \$5.75

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands s. 74

West Points n. \$85

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1,155

Kung Yiks b. 15

Shai Cottons s. 114

Yangtzeopos b. 5,600

Oriental n. 361

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$61

China Light & P.s. \$4

Providents b. 714

Dairy Farms b. x. d. \$214

Great Islands b. \$7.40

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$147

Ropes n. \$291

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$6.65

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons s. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/10 1/4

30 d/s. 2/10 3/4

60 d/s. 2/10 1/2

4 m/s. 2/10 1/4

T/T Shanghai. Nom.

T/T Singapore. 121 1/4

T/T Japan. 131

T/T India. Nom.

Demand, India. Nom.

T/T San Francisco. 68

T/T Java. 159 1/4

T/T Marks. Nom.

T/T Francs. 395

Demand, Paris. 395 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C. 2/11 1/4

4 m/s. D/P. 2/11 1/4

6 m/s. L/C. 2/11 1/4

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne. 2/11 1/4

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York. 69 1/4

4 m/s. Marks. Nom.

4 m/s. Francs. 410

6 m/s. Francs. 415

Demand, Germany. 68 1/4

Demand, New York. 68 1/4

T/T Bombay. Nom.

T/T Calcutta. Nom.

Demand, Calcutta. 136

Demand, Manila. 121 1/4

Demand, Singapore. 121 1/4

On Haiphong. 31 1/4 prem.

On Saigon. 37 prem.

On Bangkok. 53 1/4

Sovereign. 630 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44

Bar Silver, per oz. 44

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 55 1/2 dia.

Chinese... 10 " " 52 1/2

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 52 prem.

Hongkong 10 " " 44

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

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In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

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HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2552

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

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